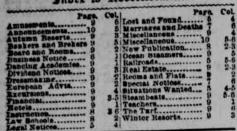
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## New York Daily Tribune

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1888.

## TEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-The Parnell-" Times" Commission held Its first session; decisions were made by the Judges ooking to a thorough inquiry and the production of all the letters and documents bearing on the charges contained in the articles on "Parnellism and Crime." === Fifty Germans suspected of being spies have been expelled from France. Captain Van Gele, who has returned to Brussels from the Congo country, thinks he is the mysterious "White Pacha" of the Bahr-el-Ghazelle. Russian peasants pillaged houses in Wormnesch and stole 75,000 roubles from a bank.

Congress.-Both branches in session. === The Senate: The motion to reconsider the Chinese Exclusion bill was defeated by a vote of 21 to 20. The bill now goes to the President - Mr Chandler and Mr. Vest had a tilt over some words of the latter, used in debate and omitted in the Record. == The House: Mr. Kelley's resolution to enlarge the scope of the Stahlnecker investigation was agreed to. === The Department of Justice reported another deficiency, incurred for special counsel fees, and asked for an extra appropriation. = A bill was introduced and referred, providing for investigation of the contracts for the Brooklyn Public Building.

Domestic .- The State Convention called by the Central Labor Union to advocate the repeal of the Conspiracy laws met in Troy. — Mr. Pettifer, the English protectionist, arrived in Boston. = Bishop Randolph, of Virginia, was criticised for violating a church custom in the confirmation of Mrs. Amelie Rives Chanler. Fifty-two new cases of yellow fever were found in Jacksonville; seven deaths. - Speaker Carlisle arrived at his home in Kentucky. = Boy burglars were arrested in Chicago. \_\_\_\_ Justice Field refused to release Judge Terry from jail. General Harrison had few callers.

City and Suburban. - Ex-Senator Warner Miller and Colonel S. V. R. Cruger addressed an enthusiastic meeting in the Palace Rink, Brooklyn; the issues of the campaign ably discussed and enthu-Committee met in the Grand Opera House Hall, and heartily indersed the candidates nominated for State and National tickets. \_\_\_\_ R. A. Ammon, a Wall Street broker, was arrested on a charge of grand larceny and released under bail. A watchman in a New-Jersey factory received fatal burns in his determination to sound the alarm of fire. === The National Guard School of Instruction for Mounted Officers was formally opened. === The body of Professor Richard A. Proctor was privately buried in Greenwood Cemetery. === At Easton's horse sale, French Park sold for over \$12,000 to David Gideon. Stocks active and feverish, with irregular fluctua

tions, closing steady. The Weather .- Indications for to-day: Light rains and little change in temperature. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 75 degrees; lowest, 70 degrees; average, 72 5-8 degrees.

"When we consider the patronage of this great office, the allurements of power, the temptation to retain public place once gained, and, more than all, the availability a party finds in an incumbent all, the availability a party finds in an incumbent whom a horde of officeholders, with a zeal born of benefits received and fostered by the hope of favors yet to come, stand ready to aid with money and trained political service, we recognize in the eligibility of the President for re-election a most serious danger to that caim, deliberate and intelligent action which must characterize government by the people."—[From President Cleveland's letter of acceptance; Aug. 18, 1884.

"My friends, you will never have any genuine reform in the Civil Service until you adopt the ene-term principle in reference to the Presidency. So long as the incumbent can hope for a second term he will use the immense patronage of the Government to procure his renomination and secure his re-election."—(From a speech by the Hon. Allen G. Thurman; Columbus, Ohio, 1872.

The Department of Justice is after another special appropriation to make good a deficiency caused by employing "special counsel in impertant cases." It is time a stop was put to this sort of thing, which has become habitual. There is no reason why this Department should not conduct its business as the other branches of the Government do. Hold! There is a reason, too. Mr. Garland is still the Attorney-

The hope that was still entertained of the safety of Stanley, resting as it did on a meagre basis, will be dashed by the statement of Captain Van Gele, who has just returned from the Congo region, that he himself is probably the White Pacha about whom there has been all this talk for the last few months. It has been believed that the White Pacha was either Stanley or Emin, and as the latter is known in the region where the mysterious personage made his appearance, the inference that Stanley was the man has been considered sound. If the White Pacha is not Stanley, but Van Gele, the main ground for confidence that Stanlev is alive is cut away.

Everybody desirous of seeing the means of communication between various parts of the city improved-and who is not?-will be glad that the use of electricity as a motor, now on trial in Fourth-ave., gives promise of excellent success. As the electric car which began yesterday to run regularly has to accommodate fact. itself to the cars pulled by horses, little improvement in speed can now be looked for. When the line is fully equipped with these cars, the officials say that the running time will be reduced almost one-half. If that can be done with safety, the advantage will be great,

since the surface cars would equal the speed of the elevated trains. But can such a speed be maintained with safety on surface rails?

It will always be regretted that the autopsy on Professor Proctor's body was not made in time to leave no doubt in any mind as to the cause of his death. The major part of the evidence goes to show that the disease to which he so quickly succumbed was yellow fever, but there is some room for questioning the correctness of this conclusion. This cannot but be unsatisfactory both to the friends of the dead Professor and to the Health officials of the city. "There was no other evident cause of death, and nothing which would be incompatible with death from that disease," is the decision of the physicians who performed the autopsy. In such a case something more definite is greatly to be desired from every point of view.

The motion to reconsider the Chinese Exclusion bill has failed in the Senate by a vote of 21 to 20-barely a quorum. That the passage of the bill, under the circumstances, was a grave blunder must be generally conceded; but little sympathy need be wasted on the President because of the plight in which overzealous Democrats have put him in the hope of reaping some partisan advantage. To sign or not to sign?-not often has Mr. Cleveland been compelled to face a more embarrassing question. Perhaps, following the precedent made by himself in connection with the River and Harbor bill, he will do nothing, and let the bill become a law without his intervention. But that alternative is hardly to be preferred to either of the others.

FAIR PROSPECTS.

Good news as to the progress of the campaign, it must be admitted, comes from every quarter. The recent accounts from California and Indiana, the reports of men who are among the best informed in these and other Western States, the canvass made by Republican clubs in New-Jersey, showing a small Republican plurality, the continued changes from the Democratic to the Republican side on the tariff question in New-York and Connecticut, all ook well. But the danger just now is that these and similar accounts will be accepted by Republicans at more than their proper value.

The time has not yet come, if it ever comes, for what may be called the silly and shouting season of the campaign. Bragging and torchights waste force and convince nobody. The campaign thus far has shown a remarkable desire among voters for information, and a really wonderful indifference to the ordinary clap-trap of Presidential contests. It would be exceedingly dangerous to Republican prospects, in such a campaign, if any over-confidence of success should cause a cessation or relaxation of the laborious effort to inform and educate the voters, or a relapse into the shouting and boasting form of activity.

Here is a canvass, probably more accurate and trustworthy than any ever made in New-Jersey by either party prior to this year, indicating a probable Republican plurality. But it does not, for it cannot possibly, take account of all the unworthy or floating vote, or of the probable destination of Prohibitionists or labor voters who leave the tickets offered to them, or of the precise effect of the liquor-dealers' endeavors to defeat the Republican party and thus to bring about a repeal of the Option-License law. Then, if everything had been taken into account, no one could feel reasonably confident that the changes during the coming six weeks would not exceed a thousand in a State casting 250,000 votes. There is no sensible course but to press faithfully and untiringly the work of education and informa-

tion. So the official report that clubs in this State numbering 6,000 voters for Harrison are found crats, though undoubtedly true, may easily be understood as proving far too much. In some localities unquestionably more than a quarter of the entire Democratic force has gone over to the party of protection, and this is a joyful fact. But there are many more localities where the changes have been comparatively few and there are some where changes in the opposite direction seem to be more numerous. There is a large body of Democratic voters who will not support Mr. Cleveland and his free-trade policy, it is true, though but a portion of them will join Republican clubs. But there are some voters, on the other hand, who were for Mr. Blaine in 1884, but will now support free trade and Cleveland. Some follow mistaken beffefs and some selfish interests. No party can ascertain with accuracy how many voters are changing in either direction, and the only sensible course is to press the work of information, which has thus far resulted in evident Republican gains.

Let it be remembered that no party management knows, or can possibly know, just how many new voters there will be this year. A Philadelphia dispatch announces that assessment rolls show an increase of 20 000 voters in that city. The new naturalization in all Eastern cities will be large. The number of voters coming of age, in excess of the number removed by death, is about 8 per cent every four years-that is, about 800,000 in the country. The party which neglects or fails to convince the new voters may be sure that shouting and the flare of torches will not make up for that neglect.

The Republican campaign has advanced splendidly thus far, and the elections held, as well as the accounts from doubtful States already mentioned, make it clear that the Republicans can win if they try. It remains for them to try, in earnest, patiently, and to the very end of the campaign, striving to win as many voters as They can to the support of Republican principles.

THE PARNELL COMMISSION. The first decision of the Parnell Commission is an earnest of impartiality. Sir Charles Russell on behalf of the Irish members demanded the production of the letters and documents in the possession of "The London Times." The Commission, while reserving for itself the right to consider what evidence it would be expedient for the counsel of the accused members to inspect, decided that it was empowered to order the production of the documents and all incriminating details against the accused. Unless the discretionary power which has been reserved be unduly exercised, this decision will involve a complete exposure of the sources of information for the "Parnellism and Crime" series. The Irish members will be able to confront their real accusers, and if forgers and knaves have been trading upon the credulity of the English journal they will establish the

The Court announces its determination to conduct an exhaustive investigation and to follow out the evidence to the end. As the "Parnellism and Crime" articles contained a great mass of details, relevant and irrelevant, this resolution betokens a prolonged inquiry.

letters which Mr. Parnell has pronounced forgeries. If he and his associates can prove that A healthy laborer will have more strength to their signatures are spurious, the remainder of the proceedings will attract little attention. The revelations and tattle of informants who have been trafficking in forged letters will soon cease to interest the British public. The bearing of the Irish members is so bold and confident that it seems safe to forecast a speedy triumph for the defence. That will be a great stroke for the Home Rule cause.

MR. MILLER IN BROOKLYN.

Senator Miller's speech in Brooklyn last night, where he was welcomed with unbounded enthusiasm by a great multitude of voters, thoroughly identifies his campaign with that made in behalf of the National ticket. He is asking the confidence of the electors of New-York as a Republican. He does not consider that his labors should be confined to the getting of votes for himself. He justly holds that the Republican cause, whether its exponent be a candidate for a Federal or for a State office, is a harmonious and consistent cause, and that each candidacy is best furthered which seeks the other's good as well as its own. This sort of sentiment is highly characteristic of Mr. Miller, whose loyalty and generosity are as strong as his courage. He presented the National issue with great force and clearness, and with the readiness of one who thoroughly understands his subject.

No one who votes for Warner Miller can do so under any misapprehension of the result of his election. He has put his purposes and intentions into the plainest of plain words. In general, his policy will be all that Governor Hill's has not been. It will be honest, straightforward, sincere and expressive of healthy public sentiment. In particular, it will be directed toward the accomplishment of two great reforms-the restriction of the saloon iniquity through the operation of the High-License law and the defence of the ballot through some such measure as that defeated by Governor Hill's veto last spring. Mr. Miller is willing, and his party agrees with him, to abide the decision of the intelligent electorate of New-York upon these two issues. For they well indicate the spirit that will animate his administration of public affars.

New-York has been blessed with many excellent Governors, and it now has the opportunity of adding to that list. No sharper contrast could be drawn before a voter's mind than is presented by the characters and purposes of the two men who are opposed to each other in this contest. If ever worth was arrayed against deficiency, integrity against looseness of morals, wise counsels against folly and order against disorder, they are so arrayed in this State to-day. The people have the opportunity of taking their choice. Governor Hill does not think it worth his while to attempt to befog the issue. With his party machine and his league of 30,000 saloon-keepers he doesn't feel under the necessity of simulating virtues he does not possess. The line that marks him and his policy, and that distinguishes them from Mr. Miller and his policy, is frankly avowed. We share Mr. Miller's confidence as to the result of such a contest. The decent sentiment of the State will surely assert itself.

Mr. Miller speaks to-night in this city in the Cooper Union. Let him keep on declaring his own position and the position of his party with the sturdy candor he manifested in Brooklyn. The more frequently he expounds the issues the better.

A NOVEL EXHIBITION.

The social movement in Germany, looking to the better protection of workingmen against sickness, accidents and want in old age, under the supervision of the Government, is one of problem. A fresh development of the measures against accidents is to be seen in a curious and interesting exhibition, which will open in Berlin in April next. This is an exposition of machinery, apparatus and devices of all sorts for the prevention of accidents, the idea being not only to stimulate the production of such inventions, but to make a popular demonstration of their usefulness and give instruction in the art of employing them. Consul-General Raine, in a communication to the State Department, gives a detailed account of the plan of the exhibition. This is not likely, however, owing to the delay in printing, to be of much value to Americans who might have wished to compete, unless they have already acted upon information conveyed in the newspapers. The period for applications for space ended July 1, and applications after that date, it was announced, would be considered only if any vacant space remained. It should be added that the prospectus issued by the Commission shows especial anxiety that inventors shall not hesitate to exhibit any device out of the fear that it may seem insignificant. We quote its words: "Nothing is of so very little value as not to serve to protect and preserve human life."

The project originated with the malsters and brewers of Berlin, and received prompt encouragement from the Government. It was regarded by the press and public generally as an excellent idea to bring forward at a time when social legislation is attracting much attention. A guarantee fund was at once subscribed, and it was announced that if any surplus remained from the exhibition, it would be devoted to founding a permanent exhibition upon the same plan. If the exhibition covers adequately the lines laid down by the projectors, it cannot fail to be of great value, It will be divided into three departments, containing, in all, twenty-two groups. In the first department, protective measures are illustrated in connection with the following subjects, each requiring a group to itself: The prevention of accidents near movable machine parts generally; disengaging, braking and lubricating devices; elevators, derricks, cranes and lifters; motors; operation of steam hoilers and other apparatus under pressure; fire; good lighting, and the prevention of accidents from corrosive substances, noxious gases, etc.; personal equipment of working people, such as work-dresses, eye-glasses, masks, gloves, respirators and countless other devices; provision for injured persons. The second department well-being of working people in the leading industries, each industry making a class by itself. The third department will comprise all the literature that can be collected on the subject.

So far from limiting the inquiry strictly to the prevention of accidents, the prevention of disease is also taken into account. A laborer suddenly overcome by poisonous gases is regarded as the victim of an accident, while the slow action of the same agency produces what is known as "industrial disease." Good ventilation, for example, is to be regarded as a preventive of accidents. The man whose head

Public interest in the subject centres in the is clear will know better how to meet danger than a man whose head is muddled by bad air. withstand the effects of an accident than one whose constitution has been undermined. It need hardly be said that the object to be furthered by this exposition is not only in the highest sense humane, but equally practical. Every accident that can be prevented means less of a drain upon the insurance funds of the German laborer.

INSPECTORS AND POLL CLERKS.

It is of indispensable importance in securing an honest election that inspectors and poll clerks shall be appointed who are men of intelligence, good standing and firmness. They should be citizens of sufficient education to enable them to perform their duties promptly and adequately. They should be men of sufficient self-respect and principle to prevent the possibility of their being cajoled, bribed or persuaded into any neglect of their duty. Every one familiar with the history of the elections in New-York knows that the vote as returned does not represent by thousands of ballots the real intentions of the electors of the city. There have always been many weak, corrupt or brutally ignorant men serving at the places of registry and voting. Many of them have been bribed into overlooking frauds at the polls, or prevailed upon by one means or another to agree in false counting.

The vast interests at stake this Presidential year make it the duty of the Police Board to exercise the utmost care and vigilance in the appointments of the election officials. The Commissioners in recent years have as a rule performed their duties conscientiously and earnestly, but it is advisable that this year they should devote greater diligence, more rigid sifting, to the lists of candidates for these positions which are presented to them by the various political organizations. It is also the clearest and plainest of duties for the leaders of the various organizations which make up these lists to see that drunken, dissolute, ignorant or unworthy characters are not included among them. Every honest man wants an honest vote and an honest count in November. He wants the wishes and the preferences of the voters of this metropolis properly expressed and properly summed up. No amount of care, no amount of labor, no amount of vigilance, can be too great to secure this result.

THE "CLEVELAND" COMET.

A Democratic newspaper has moved, and a number of its contemporaries have seconded the motion, that the lately discovered comet be named after the President of the United States. The suggestion meets with our approval and we proceed-with a glance toward the spacious firmament on high-to hail the Cleveland comet. There are two good reasons why this celestial honor ought to be conferred upon the terrestrial Mr. Cleveland. In the first place, it would sensibly tend to soothe the pangs of defeat. If, as he emerges from the White House on the fourth day of next March at noon, he is permitted to reflect that although General Harrison has won the Presidency he himself has a nice young comet named after him, he will be able to buy a through ticket for Buffalo with something like cheerful resigna-

In the second place, as all astronomers who know anything about politics must agree, there is a good deal about Cleveland that suggests this particular comet. Observe. This comet is mostly tail. So is Cleveland, the tail being Thurman, whose bandanna furnishes ninetenths of the inspiration of the Democratic canvass. Then again, the comet presents a nebulous appearance and may not be visible to the naked eye in November-how like Cleveland! Once more, scientists who have made the comet the subject of patient study report that it is "chiefly gaseous"-words that fit Mr. Cleveland's letter of acceptance as snugly as one of Worth's gowns fits an actress. Still further, the masses never know just where to find a comet. And who knows where to find the man who to-day is running like mad for the Presidency, while four years ago he solemnly pronounced the eligibility of a President for re-election "a most serious danger" to the public welfare? One additional point of resemblance between Cleveland and the comet remains to be pointed out. According to Milton comets have an unpleasant habit of producing pestilence and war. Now, although Mr. Cleveland does not produce pestilence, and, in spite of his Fisheries flip-flop, does not really mean to produce war, he is constantly producing freetrade messages and epistles which have only to be acted upon to be followed by results scarcely

less alarming. It is for these cogent reasons that we heartily favor the proposition to call the new comet 'the Cleveland." It might be well for the Democratic National Convention to reconvene and have Mr. Cleveland's name formally presented for this purpose. Colonel Fellows (of The Simple Christian Life Brigade) would be just the man to make the nominating speech. Let this be done and we believe that the Republican National Committee will gracefully adopt a resolution making the action unanimous and thus electing Cleveland's name by the concurrence of both parties to designate a comet. We beg to tender our congratulations to Mr. Cleveland in advance. Many a fair evening next spring, as he stands at the open window of his law office gazing upward, may he be heard murmuring to himself : "I had rather have a comet named after me than be

rison's letter of acceptance may well be applied to the chief State issue in New-York. This "tis not a contest of schedules," he says, but between wide-apart principles." Gov-

A DOUBLE-BARRELLED PHRASE.

One of the keen phrases in General Har-

ernor Hill is as badly frightened at the feeling aroused among decent citizens by his open alliance with the saloons as President Cleveland is at the popular revolt from his "free-trade crusade." So the Governor endeavors to persuade the people of the State that the only lighting devices; accidents from poisonous and difference between him and the Republicans on the saloon question is one of "schedules" of license fees. He is as anxious to promote temperance and protect the home and family

as the Republicans, and his vetoes were written only in obedience to his delicate sense of exhibits the steps taken for the protection and duty, because the laws were so very badly framed. This won't do. The contest is one "between wide-apart principles." David B. Hill represents the policy of non-interference with the

saloons, letting them multiply as fast as they will, letting them dictate our excise legislation, letting them nominate and elect our Legislatures and Governors. Warner Miller represents the policy of a just and wise restriction of the liquor traffic by the State-a policy that shall crush a large number of low saloons out of existence, and shall compel those that survive to make good to the State the greater part of the money cost of the evil they cause.

Under David B. Hill the saloons would control the State; under Warner Miller the State will control the saloons.

SAWDUST IN THIS DOLL.

DELIGIT IN 1885.

From The N. Y. Evening From The N. Y. Evening Post. The situation of affairs, The message of Governor

Hill, which we publish so far as the State (of in full elsewhere, will New-York) is concerned, is carry to the people of the rather worse than it was State an assurance that he when Tweed was pl will be a worthy successor ing in the City and the to Governor Cleveland. Canal King was plunder from beginning to end the that it is rather worse, spirit of simple, honest because the Governor of government which has so the State at that time

eminently characterized was personally an honest Mr. Cleveland's Adminis- man. We will not . . . Mr. Cleveland's Adminis man. tration. . . The cone join in undermining the foundations of social order cluding passages of his message show that he has by putting Mr. Hill again caught correctly the (re. in the Governor's chair. form) spirit of the time, and we commend his utterthe Republican politicians

is to be heped for the sake of his own peace of mind that Mr. Cleveland does not get his chances of election weighed three times a day, just now. If he does he must have the conviction forced upon him that he has got "a glorious futurebehind him."

carrying this State next

fall on the old partisan

of opening the Democratic campaign in Brooklyn? A few days ago it was positively stated that he would be the principal speaker at the firing of the first gun to-night. Now it turns out that the managers have the idea that the National Administration should have the most conspicuous place, and so the Governor has been set aside for the Hon. Roger Quarles Mills, who will expound the principles of applied free trade. It is painful to see such evidence of divided counsels so early in the campaign. It is understood, however, that Mr. Hill relinquished the honor of speaking in Brooklyn with less reluctance than might have been expected, on account of his painful associations with that city. It was in Brooklyn that he emitted the famous speech which was universally accepted as his bid for the Presidency. This speech was afterward widely circulated over this and other States, a million copies having been printed, it is said. Anything which recalls this melancholy experience to the Governor's mind is believed to be peculiarly distressing to him.

"Larry," said George Jones as the Three met for a little editorial council, "what will your daily Howl be about this afternoon?" "'Free Whiskey,' " promptly replied Larry. " What will your Wail of Anguish be to-morrow morning?" have," said George, "purposed gnashing my teeth concerning Free Whiskey." "And yours this week, Sir William?" went on Larry, turning to G. W. Curtis. "My weekly Budget of Agony," returned G. W. without hesitation, " is on the subject of Free Whiskey. I've got the boys making the pictures for it now" Then the meeting

Conservative taxpayers will not be apt to forget as they proceed to the ballot-box in November that if Governor Hill had not vetoed the Vedder bill it would have been \$3,225,000 in their

The Tribune has received frequent commumcations from Dr. Funk, Funk & Wagnalls and The Voice" bearing upon the course of that paper and referring to criticisms of its methods which have been sent to us by clergymen and others upon whom it had been rather offensively thrust. We have given more space, perhaps, than the public demanded to defences of "The Voice," but our abounding good nature must not be subjected to unlimited drafts. " The Voice" is a political paper, and its methods have generally seemed to us, and to other good judges, some of whom have rendered their verin our columns, to be particularly dismakes to the special favor of Heaven in the conduct of its crusade. Its alliance with the liquor dealers to break down the party of genuine temperance reform, if suggestive of inspiration, betokens an inspiration from the wrong quarter. We shall continue to chastise The Voice" occasionally, but we shall be apt to find a more capacious and congenial receptacle for its evasive declamations than our columns afford.

The writer of a popular new novel makes use several times of the word "ineluctable." According to the dictionaries, "incluctable" means not be resisted by struggling; not to be overcome; that is, not to be got away from. It seems in order at this stage of the campaign to remark that the issue which Mr. Cleveland raised by his last message and confirmed by his letter of acceptance will be found incluctable.

President Cleveland, in his letter of acceptance reaffirms the economic doctrine of the free-trade message, but vehemently protests against the charge that he and his party have entered into a free-trade crusade." This is a good time for Republican campaign clubs to furnish voters with direct testimony from the platforms of the Democratic party and the speeches of Democratic Representatives in the tariff debate identifying their policy with English free trade. This can be done to good advantage by the circulation of thousands of copies of Tribune Extra No. 102, Democracy means Free Trade."

Representative Scott has now positively declined to stand for Congress again. Considering the brilliant record he has made as a legislator, we are not surprised that he doesn't yearn to enlarge it. What a teacher experience is!

PERSONAL.

Senator Jones, of Nevada, was one of the warmest friends of Roscoe Conkling and holds his memory in reverence. It was observed that when he made his Justice Gray, of the Supreme Court of the United States, has almost finished the quaint house at Wash-ngton which, as he says, he has built for his library, it is an enlarged copy, in brick and stone, of a ypical New-England farmhouse.

The movement for a monument to General Pickett. of the Rebel army, over his grave at Richmond, Va., Mrs. MacGahan, widow of the famous war correspondent, has been spending the summer in Maine. Judge John Davis and wife, of Washington, have

cone to Europe. Mrs. Davis will spend the winter Sons of Senators Spooner, Dolph and Gray will

e at Princeton College this winter. Professor Edward S. Morse, of Boston, has gone to ttend the Americanist Congress at Berlin.

Dr. Richard J. Levis, the well-known Philadelphia urgeon, who recently retired from the active pursuit of his profession, was asked recently how he liked "knew how beautiful the world was. I never had time to see it. I do not now spend all my time looking at sick people, cripples and dead bodies. I am truly enjoying life." Major Barttelot, the leader of the Stanley Search

Expedition who is reported to have been murdered in Africa, was a member of the Royal Fusiliers, which egiment he joined in 1850. He served in the Afghan war of 1887-'80 took part in the defence of Candahar and was present in the battle before that place. He was also in the Egyptian campaign of 1882, and took part in the Nile campaign of 1884-'85.

Chicago has not yet been able to engage Mr. St. THE DRAMA.

WINNING PLAUDITS IN DUBLIN. OR DALY'S COMPANY PRODUCE "THE SHREW BEFORE AN APPRECIATIVE IRISH AUDIENCE

(BY CABLE TO THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.) [ht caulii to the New-York Tribute.]

converght, 1888: By The New-York Tribute.

Dublin, Sept. 17.—Prosperity here crowns the tom of Augustin Duly's comedians. A distinguished assemblage filled the Gaiety Theatre to-night. The pff was crowded and the gallery held a good and very sympathetic audience. Many charming Irish heauties were in the circle. Lord Chancellor Gibson, Professor Mahafy, Mr. Edward Dowden and many other noted Shakespeare scholars attended. Miss Ada Re-han and John Drew were recalled with cheers after the first scene and twice after the wedding. Misshe is herself a shining example of Irish gentus and "The Shrew" was merrily played, and every

"THE PAYMASTER."

bright point received appreciation. No American could view the scene without pride in the success

of Mr. Daly's excellent company.

Duncan B. Harrison's military drama, "The Pay master," was submitted for a New-York verdiet at the Star Theatre last night. It is a peculiar play, and like most first efforts, is crude and amateurish in its treatment. Still it is interesting, and ought to become popular with the general theatre-going public. Its chief failing is the almost total absence of that element of suspense which enchains and enhances interest. There is too much explanation, and in the given by Colonel Houghton's theft of the Paymaster's It is said that whenever he tarries at Kissengen funds in sight of the audience. This conduct on the Bismarck gets weighed three times a day. It part of an English colonel also taxes one's credulity out with sufficient clearness. There is much pleasing and heroic sentiment in the play, and some of the scenes are really strong, while the dialogue is crisp, fresh and original. A few of the speeches might be shortened to much advantage, however. Realism is attempted, too, and, considering the difficulties accom-panying a first night's performance, successfully. Two tank scenes are brought in as side issues, but not se

markedly as to be prominent features of the piece. unusually good for one who has had so brief an experience on the stage. He was sincere, he more forcible than her part called for, particularly in her delivery, nevertheless she was received with favor. Mrs. William O'Sullivan Dimpfel, the "Maryland Rosebud." fulfilled all that was expected of her in the line of beauty, with her lithe and graceful, though tall figure, her fine complexion and her winning smile. As an actress she will be accepted. She possesses a charm of simplicity and case that comes possesses a charm of simplicity and case that comes of confidence and she reads her lines well, but she does not act enough. There are seenes in the play where she could rouse herself and her audience if she would try. The comedy elements were trusted to the clever hands of Thomas F. O'Malley as I Miss Maud Adams, the latter a bright little actress and a dangerous rival of Mrs. Dimpfel for the honors of beauty, Miss Annie Adams as Mrs. O'Connor gave a capital bit of emotional acting in the third act, when informed of her son's supposed death.

"THE WIFE" IN CHICAGO

Chicago, Sept. 17 .- An overwhelming audience o-night. The occasion was the opening of the regular season at Hooley's Theatre. The company were frequently called before the curtain, smid manifestation of hearty approval.

ERMINIE WARMLY RECEIVED IN BOSTON. Boston, Sept. 17 (Special, -Rudolph Aronson's comic opera company from the New-York Casino opened here at the Globe Theatre to night to one of the largest houses in the history of the theatre, "Erminie" was the attrac-tion, and as the various favorites appeared they received enthusiastic greetings. Francis Wilson was compelled to make a short speech before he could proceed with his lines, and Pauline Hall and Marie Jansen were deluged with flowers. The theatre was prettily decorated with flowers and bunting in honor of the occasion; the boxes were occupied by many prominent people, and the general welcome was of the kindest nature. The engagement is

THE REFORMER AND HIS WORKS.

THE PRESIDENT'S SOL- | A FRANK CONFESSION EMN PLEDGE.

EMN PLEDGE.

Christmas Letter to Mr.
Curtis, 1884.

I know that they (abuses in the Civil Service) are deeply rooted, and that the spoils systems has been supposed to be intimately related to success in the maintenance of party organization, and I am not sure that all those who profess to be the friends of this reform will stand farmly among its advocates when they find it obstructing their way to patronage and place. But fully appreciating the trust committed to my charge, no such consideration shall cause a relaxation on my part of an earnest effort is enforced. tion on my part of an mearnest effort to enforce this law. HIS SPONSORS' GUAR-ANTEE.

ANTEE.
Geo. Wm. Curtis in Harper's Weekly, January
10, 1885.
His letter a Christmas gift of the best omen to the American people, a new emancipation proclamation of the freedom of the people from mere partisan enslavement.
Independents' address.

Independents' address, July 22, 1884.

His personal convictions proved by his official acts, proved by his official acts, from Harper's Weekly, more decisive than any platform declaration, are the guarantee that in its spir and in its letter the reform would be enforced in the National Administration.

Sept. 17, 1867.

This defiance (by effice holders in the Pennsilyvania Democratic Convention), like the notorious conduct of Higg ns. Rasin and Thomas in Baltimore.

From The Evening Post
(Dem.), February 6,
1885.
No President since the
cra of emancipation has era of emane pation has had a grander opportunity to be useful in his day and generation, and no one has formed a clearer conception of the duty which he owes to his great public confidence.

A SUGGESTIVE EXHIBIT. From The Tribune's record of the President's appoint-

From The Tribune's record of the President's appoints ments in the Civil Service, July 23, 1888.

The list of criminals embraces 137, not including twenty-two persons guilty of political crimes, or fifty-nine other persons directly connected with the criminal classes. This savory list includes two murderers and the tools of two others, five notorious duelists and three rioters—one to be Judge of the very court by which he had been imprisoned six weeks. It includes the persons who had been indicted or convicted for frauds against the revenue, appointed to be officers of the revenue service. It includes a jury-fixer, a dead beat, a lawyer guilty of defrauding clients and an attorney who had cleared notorious bandits by contriving a defeat of justice, all appointed to be indiges. Persons were appointed pension agents who had been indicted for violating pension laws. Persons sullty of robbing the mails were appointed postmasters or mail-agents—one when appointed he was appointed internal revenue officials. An impeached State Treasurer, defrauding county or town treasurers, seven forgets—one of whom had sevent two terms for that offence, but "knew Cleveland personally"—and menguilty of robbery, embezziement, theft, malfeasance, tapping a church till, grand larcony, bribery, obtaining money under false presences, of a printing steal. A mileage steal and a patent fraud, of keeping gambling money under false presences, of a printing steal. Sumileage steal and a patent fraud, of keeping gambling houses and houses of resort for the vite of both sexes, of assaulting a lady temperance lecturer with a club, of wife-beating, of blackmailing and selling offices and of selling official information, with an editor of a rogues' paper and a Brookiya police officer who was dismissed for arresting in her bed at 2 a. m. a siek woman against whom there was no charge and compelling her to walk a mile to a station—all these are chosen instruments of reform.

A full alphabatical list of these appointments has been before the public for ments in the Civil Service, July 23, 1888.

been before the public for nearly two months, with quotations from papers that support Mr. Cleveland for re-election authenticating more than three-fourths of the charges, and accompanied by The Tribune's rection has been asked for and made.

WELL, SCARCELY !

From The Washington Post.

FREE THOUGHT AND FREE SPEECH FOREVER.

From The Memphis (Tenn.) Scimitar. When a white Republican in the South actively engages in politics, he is apt to and generally becomes a stench in the nestrils of the respectable element of the community in which he lives.

HOW NEW-YORK TEMPERANCE MEN WILL VOTE. From The Boston Herald (Cleveland advocate).

The chances do not look as favorable for a large Prohibitionist vote in New-York as usual. That vote has fallen off in Vermont and in Maine in comparison with the figures of 1886. There are peculiar reasons why it may in New-York. The Democrats have nominated in Governor Hill a man particularly objectionable to the temperance men. Saudens to execute the monumental statue of General Logan for Jackson Park. He is unwilling to accept any new commission to be completed within four years.